

TRADE NOW BETTER.

DEMAND FOR SPRING MERCHANDISE BRISK.

This is All the More Encouraging Because It Comes Unusually Early in the Season—Speculation and Investments Also Becoming Active.

Marked Improvement.

The spring demand for merchandise has already set in, if we are to judge by the bank clearings of the country, which gained 37.6 per cent, last week, the largest gain for a long time. This is all the more encouraging in that it is not often that this demand sets in so early. It usually makes its appearance about the first of February, and for several years has not appeared at all. There is evidently a general disposition to go into business much more heavily than usual, which indicates confidence in the future. Indeed, Bradstreet's Financial Review says that "both speculation and investments have been active during the past week. The best feature of the market has been the very heavy dealings in bonds at generally higher prices, both for the high grade and new and more speculative classes. Transactions, rising as they have to \$34,000,000 or \$35,000,000 of bonds on the Stock Exchange, with the trading distributed among an unusual large number of different issues, would indicate a large demand for investments and the growth of confidence in regard to the position and future of the market."

One of the leading reasons for this augmented business on the New York Stock Exchange is the marked increase in railroad earnings, which were over \$43,000,000 in December, a gain of 10.5 per cent, over 1897, and which, in fact, were the largest earnings in the history of American railroads. The iron industries also report an increased output, and orders in this branch of trade are unusually large for this time of the year. The woolen manufacturers are also buying wool heavily and have a rush of orders to fill from now on. The cotton manufacturers, on the contrary, have been overlooked by excessive production, and find no increase in the demand or gain in prices. The commercial failures continue to decrease, those last week being 323, against 470 for the same week in 1897 and 412 in 1896. Wheat exports have fallen off, owing purely to the usual holiday dullness in Europe, and not to any decrease in the demand itself; but corn exports have increased 1,000,000 bushels during the past week. The distributive trade throughout the country is good, and whatever tendency is exhibited in prices is upward rather than downward.—San Francisco Call.

Concurrence and Evasion.

The depression of the cotton manufacturing industry in New England has been seized upon by the free trade press as a sweet morsel to roll under the tongue. With one accord they gleefully point to the fact that protection has not proved potent enough to prevent the lowering of wages in the factories of the Fall River district, and hence "protection is a failure."

The fact of overproduction and the competition of Southern factories where wages are lower and the hours of labor longer than in the mills of New England are factors in the problem which obtain no recognition; and you will search in vain for any acknowledgment of the obvious fact that it is directly due to protection that the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States has reached a stage of development where competition lowers prices.

Ships Needed.

Our ships like the ships of England and Germany should be known to-day, in the age of the iron ship, as they were years ago in the age of the wooden ship, upon every sea and navigable channel open to the commerce of the world. We would thus be able to engage our capital, our energy and labor in an industry which should be as remunerative to us as to any other people. We would be able, furthermore, to establish commercial connections with foreign countries, over routes which are now traversed irregularly and with markets which our exporters and producers now find it difficult to reach. These ends cannot be attained without an effort. It is certain that they cannot be attained without legislation. This country should have the best transportation facilities which the world affords.—Philadelphia Manufacturer.

The World Will Buy of Us.

Among the exports not diminished by the operation of the Dingley tariff may be mentioned American horses. Recent auction sales in New York, Cleveland and Chicago, indicate a much larger foreign demand for horses of speed, style and dash than ever before known. It is also noticeable that the home market for fine horses has improved as a consequence of better times and more money to spend for luxuries. The increased foreign demand is only another proof of the fact that protection erects no barriers against trade that are not easily surmounted by superiority in the quality of the articles offered for sale.

If we have what the world wants, and if the price suits, the world will buy of us, whether it be horses, bicycles, locomotives, sewing machines, watches, or foodstuffs, tariff or no tariff.

Proof of this is found in the largely increased volume of trade with foreign countries since the enactment of the Dingley law.

Will Adopt Protection.

With less than half a century of free trade Great Britain is losing her hold, and her great thinkers are already casting about for some means of maintaining the status she reached supreme in the world of commerce. Five hundred years of the strongest protection in the history of a world of protected countries

placed her in the pre-eminent position, the credit for which is claimed by free-traders for the few years of free trade. The principle of protection to her own industries is the cornerstone of British diplomacy all over the world to-day. There is many an indirect way of protecting her manufacturers and she has made good use of them all, but every day strengthens the proof that a tariff is the best protective engine, and it is but a matter of a short time until the British protective system will be extended into a harmonious tariff wall about the whole empire.—Canadian Manufacturer.

An End to Bond Sales.

The new tariff act has successfully passed the crucial period. It is restoring the industries of the country to prosperity, is giving work to idle labor, is giving the American markets to American products, and last, but not least, it is replenishing the National Treasury and putting an end to the ruinous bond sales that marked and marred the administration of President Cleveland. Let us all rejoice. The new year opens under the most happy auspices.—Wilkes-Barre Record.

Will Control the World's Markets.

A glance at the list of manufactured articles which we export is well calculated to create the impression that our manufacturing resources are being developed at a remarkable rate and that the statement that we shall have control, virtually, of the markets of the world before many years is not an extravagant one.—Savannah (Ga.) News, Free Trade.

Has Confronted Its Enemies.

The enemies of protection and of the Republican party have pursued the Dingley tariff bill with a malignity that was born of hate and the disappointment growing out of baffled schemes. But the Dingley tariff has justified the confidence its framers have reposed in it. It has surprised its friends and confounded its enemies.—Buffalo News.

Railroad Prosperity.

Earnings of 156,221 miles of railroad in the United States for 1897 are reported by Dun's Review at \$93,442, 095, being 4.7 per cent, larger than last year, and only 4.7 per cent, less than in 1892, with some of the best roads yet to come in. Every month since August has shown larger earnings than in any previous year.

Protection and Revenue.

Here is a tariff which not only protects the home market, but increases the revenues.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fruits of Protection.



A CURIOUS PEOPLE.

French Have Vanities, but Not Pride.

Religion, but Not Morality. "The French must be the most curious people on earth," writes Lillian Ball in a letter from Paris to the Ladies' Home Journal. "How could even Heaven's ingenuity create a more unbecomingly or bewildering contradiction and combination? Make up your mind that they are as simple as children when you see their innocent prancing along the boulevards and in the parks with their whole families, yet you dare not trust yourself to hear what they are saying. Believe that they are cynical, and fin de siècle, and skeptical of all women when you hear two men talk, and the next day you hear that one of them has shot himself on the grave of his sweetheart. Believe that politeness is the ruling characteristic of the country because a man kisses your hand when he takes leave of you. But marry him, and no insult is too low for him to heap upon you. Believe that the French men are sympathetic because they laugh and cry openly at the theater. But appeal to their chivalry, and they will rescue you from one discomfort only to offer you a worse. The French have sentimentality, but not sentiment. They have gallantry, but not chivalry. They have vanity, but not pride. They have religion, but not morality. They are a combination of the wildest extravagance and the strictest economy. They are the only people on the ground so close to the railroads that the trains almost run over their noses, and yet they leave a Place de la Concorde in the heart of the city."

Moody on Sunday Labor.

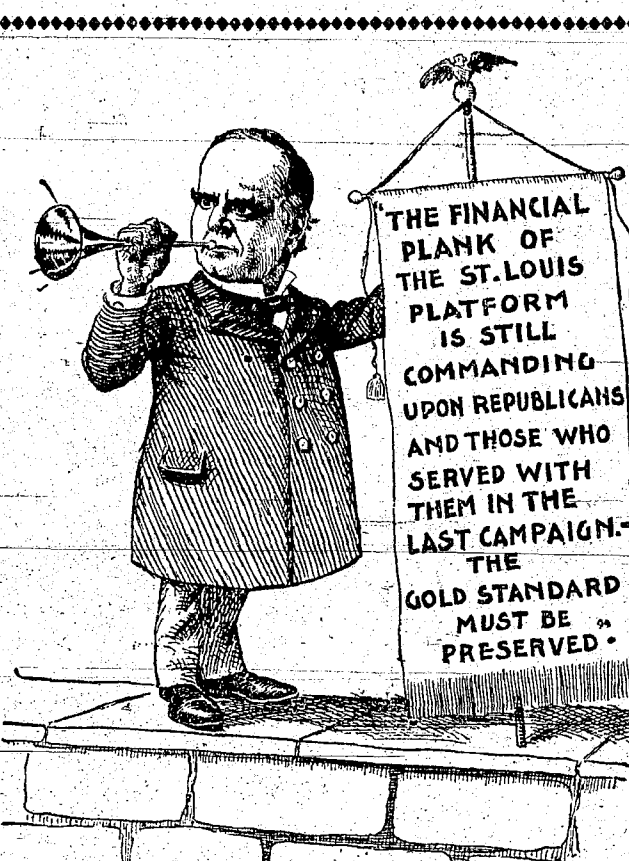
"There are one or two principles which apply directly to the frequent difficulties which meet the Christian young man," writes Dwight L. Moody of "A Young Man's Religious Life" in the Ladies' Home Journal. "In Sunday labor there is a certain amount of work that must be done of Sunday, both for the needs and health of a community. But in necessary work it should be dispatched as quickly as possible, and not be used as an excuse for unnecessary work."

"When the Lord ordained a day of rest it was for man's best interests, physically, mentally and spiritually, and any man who barters the day of rest to gratify the selfish interests of another is always the loser. Man needs for the welfare of his soul, as well as his body, at least one day in seven to devote to its special needs. I know, from personal experience, that no man can work seven days in the week, not even in religious work, and do the best work he is capable of, either for God or man. And I have no right to take from my neighbor what I prize myself."

Julius Verne, the veteran story teller, has been married fifty-five years.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY SPEAKS OUT.

Uses Plain Words in Addressing the National Association of Manufacturers.



HANGS HIS BANNER ON THE OUTER WALL.

—Chicago Record.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY, in addressing the National Association of Manufacturers in New York, said: "I recall that, as Governor of the State of Ohio, it was my pleasure to welcome you to the city of Cincinnati on Jan. 22, 1893, at the initial convention of the Manufacturers' Association. I well remember the occasion. Your speeches and resolutions at the first convention were directed mainly to the question of how to reach what you had called the previous years, or if that was found impossible, then how to stop further loss. But your object now, as I gather it, is to go out and possess what you have never had before. You want to extend, not your notes, but your business. I sympathized with your purposes then; I am in full accord with your intentions now. I ventured to say at the gathering referred to, as reported in your published proceedings, speaking both for your encouragement and from a profound conviction: 'This great country cannot be permanently kept in a state of relapse. I believe we will recover the field temporarily lost to us and go on to the peaceful conquest of new and greater fields of trade and commerce. The recovery will come slowly, perhaps, but it will come, and when it does, we will be steeper and will better know how to avoid exposure hereafter.' I have abated none of the faith I then expressed, and you seem to have regained yours."

"National policies can encourage industry and commerce, but it remains for the people to project and carry them on. If these policies stimulate industrial development and energy, the people can be safely trusted to do the rest. The Government, however, is responsible in its policy to the people and industry. It can aid commerce, but not create it. It can widen and deepen its rivers, improve its harbors and develop its great national waterways, but the ships to sail and the traffic to carry the people must supply. The Government can raise revenues by taxation in such a way as will discriminate in favor of domestic enterprises, but it cannot establish them. It can make commercial treaties, opening to our manufacturers and agriculturists the ports of other nations. It can enter into reciprocal arrangements to exchange our products with those of other nations, but it cannot aid our merchant marine in its struggle to build ships of commerce. It can assist in every lawful manner private enterprise to build the ships of commerce with a great canal. It can do all these things and ought to do them, but with all this accomplished the result will still be ineffectual unless supplemented by the energy, enterprise and industry of the people. It is they that must build and operate the factories, furnish ships and cargoes for the canal and the rivers and the seas. It is they who must find the consumers and obtain trade by going forth to win it."

"Much profitable trade is still unengaged by our people because of their present insufficient facilities for reaching desirable markets. Much of it is lost because of a lack of information and ignorance of the conditions and needs of other nations. We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense if we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them. The ship requires the shipper, but the shipper must have assured promise that his goods will have a sale when they reach their destination. It is a good rule, if buyers will not come to us for us to go to them. It is our duty to make American enterprise and industrial ambition as well as achievement terms of respect and praise, not only at home but among the family of nations the world over."

For Currency Reform.

"There is another duty resting upon the national government—to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This duty requires that our Government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain they must be removed. If weak places are discovered they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing error will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the times of payment. Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth."

Command from the People.

"This is our plain duty to more than 7,000,000 voters, who fifteen months ago won a great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States Government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind. That is my interpretation of that victory. Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound in good conscience to undertake it and if possible, realize. That is our responsibility to the people. It is our duty to the people to say simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. A better honest effort with failure than the avoiding of so plain and commanding a duty. Half-heartedness never won a battle. Nations and parties without abiding principles and stern resolution to enforce them, even if it costs a continuous struggle to do so and temporary sacrifice, are never in the highest degree successful leaders in the progress of mankind. For us to attempt nothing in the face of the present failure is to say to the people that we are going to give up the forces of sound money for their battles of the future. The financial plank of the St. Louis platform is still as commanding upon Republicans and those who served with them in the last campaign as on the day it was adopted and promulgated. Happily, the tariff part of the platform has already been ingrafted into public statute. But that other plank, not already built into our constitution, is of binding force upon all of us. What is it?"

"The Republican party is now engaged in a great struggle to preserve the gold standard of the last provident for the resumption of specie payments in 1870; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unopposed to every measure calculated to enhance our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

"This is in reality a command from the people, who gave the administration to the party now in power, and who are still anxiously waiting for the execution of their free and omnipotent will by those of us who hold commissions from that supreme tribunal. The present failure is a new crisis for the country. It is only by beginning to recover from the depression in certain lines of business, long continued and altogether unparalleled. Progress, therefore, will naturally be slow, but let us not be impatient. Rather let us exercise a just patience, and one which in time will surely bring its own high reward."

"I have no fear for the future of our beloved country. While I discern in its present condition the necessity that always exists for the faithful devotion of its citizens, the history of its past is assurance to me that this will be, as it always has been, through every struggle and emergency, still onward and upward. It has never suffered from any trial or been unequal to any test."

"Founded upon right principles, we have nothing to fear from the vicissitudes which may lie across our pathway. The nation founded by the fathers upon principles of virtue, education, freedom and human rights; molded by the great discussions which established its sovereignty, tried in the crucible of civil war, its integrity confirmed by the results of reconstruction, with a union stronger and better than ever before, stands to-day not upon shifting sands but upon a rock, long continued and altogether unparalleled. Progress, therefore, will naturally be slow, but let us not be impatient. Rather let us exercise a just patience, and one which in time will surely bring its own high reward."

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Strike at a Bay City Shipyard—Blood-Hounds Frustrated an Attempt to Escape—Excited on the Coal Question—Supposed Murder.

Strike Against an Increase. Wheeler & Co.'s shipyard at Bay City has shut down, throwing 700 men out of work, as a result of the riveters refusing to accept a 7 per cent increase in wages. The riveters had been on strike several days, their object being to obtain the same scale of wages as that paid in 1895. When the riveters declined the company's offer of increase the company resolved to close the yard and endeavor to employ an entirely new force of workmen. The riveters would have accepted the proffered increase had they not been required to sign an agreement not to accept a body of men on the same scale of wages as the company retain 10 per cent of their wages as a forfeit against quitting without its consent.

Coal Fever in Michigan. Bay, Saginaw and Shiawassee counties, comprising the bay district of Michigan, are in a fever of excitement over valuable coal discoveries. Small mines have been worked for years, but within the last few weeks a vein of superior quality has been discovered. Within thirty-six hours over 20,000 acres of coal land changed hands. Bay County seems to have the best of it so far. Capitalists and experienced operators are flocking in on every train and the excitement bids fair to develop into a craze.

Run Down by Bloodhounds. Ed Hoagland, a flycatcher, carried his dog Grand Rapids for a day, made his way to the town of Grand Rapids while working in the lumber yard north of the prison. The prison bloodhounds were placed on his trail and Hoagland was run down in the yard of James Hathaway. This is the first time the officials have had to try the dogs on an escaped convict. They took the scent and kept it, while without them escape would probably have been successful.

Millions for Insurance. Insurance Commissioner Campbell is busily at work making computations which will be the basis for his forthcoming annual report. The results show that \$11,067,325 was paid out last year by citizens of Michigan for fire, life and accident insurance. This is more than three times as much as the annual State tax levy and double the amount expended for the support of the schools. The total sum at risk is \$920,000,000.

Murder Near Benton Harbor. Charles Halliday, treasurer of Lincoln township, was found one morning recently with his throat cut from ear to ear, his right hand nearly cut off and a rifle ball through his heart. The rifle was lying beside him, and it was ascertained he had committed suicide, but the sheriff discovered evidence of murder and is now investigating. His accounts are all correct and no cause can be assigned for suicide.

Street Ran with Beer. Samberg's brewery, on Beers street, Port Huron, burned. It was valued at about \$200,000, and is almost a total loss. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought started under one of the kettles in the malt room. The building was partially covered by insurance. Beer flowed like water down the street when the big rats burst.

Was Killed Instantly.

August Seltz, who lives on Cicotte avenue, Detroit, was killed in the western yards of the Michigan Central Railroad. Mr. Seltz was employed as a laborer about the yards where the freight trains are made up, and in the evening of Friday he stepped in front of a passenger train and was instantly killed.

Veteran Tired of Life.

John Bette, company B, Third Michigan Infantry, was killed by a falling log of a tree in his room at the Hotel Grand, Grand Rapids. Bette was from Detroit, and had been an inmate of the soldiers' home, since 1895. He had no relatives. He was 67 years old.

New Road Incorporated.

The Rapid Railroad Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, has been incorporated by Detroit parties for the purpose of constructing a new line of road from a point just outside of Detroit in Macomb county to the city of Port Huron.

State News in Brief.

The Michigan Manufacturers and Lumber Co. of Holly is talking of moving to Saginaw. It employs 100 hands.

G. S. Cooper's elevator at Bannister was burned. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$1,000. It will not be rebuilt. It was one of the mainstays of the little town.

W. E. Porter, the dude convict, who recently broke his parole, was captured at Sparta. When he was taken back to Ionia, Porter objected to sleeping in the bed in his old cell because another convict had used it.

Christopher Hanna, night watchman at the McMorran mill, at Port Huron, was terribly scared the other night by the blowing off of the handle of the boiler. He crawled 200 yards on his hands and knees to get assistance. He will recover.

"Jimnie" Cook and his wife were waiting on the road near the Tecumseh cemetery and roughly handled. Mrs. Cook's shoulder was broken. It is alleged the assault was an outcome of a family feud, and the matter will probably find its way into the courts.

At the farmers' institute at Hart papers were read by Conductor J. N. Sterns of Kalamazoo, A. E. Palmer of Kalamazoo, M. A. Luther of Hart, R. D. Graham of Grand Rapids, G. V. Dunwell, B. Gehard of Hart, J. E. Hammond of Lansing, O. F. Munson and Dr. H. B. Baker.

Mexico, India, South Africa, Persia, China and South American States are buyers of productions of Northville factories. Some articles have been made for Klondike going people.

Several sons of respectable families at Kalamazoo are charged with taking electric light globes, door knobs and umbrellas from the public library and committing other misdemeanors.

Judge W. B. Wells died at Battle Creek. During President Hayes' administration Judge Wells was United States marshal at Rotterdam, Holland, and later was consul at Glasgow, Scotland.

Louis Wack of Clarenceville killed a hog that was diseased and he and his wife and seven children were poisoned by trichina. A 17-year-old daughter died.

The Western Michigan Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been ordered by State Commissioner Campbell to close up its affairs and pay out of business in sixty days.

The Oakland County Agricultural Society has re-elected Will H. Hammond president. All the directors were returned except Henry Corbitt and Ephraim Howland succeeds him. Frank Dunning succeeds Ira Miller, resigned. Frank Jacobs was elected by acclamation for secretary and treasurer.

J. F. Monroe, cigarmaker, home unknown, was killed by a freight train at Milan.

Edward Collins of Detroit, a Michigan Central brakeman, was seriously injured at Ypsilanti.

Sunday theaters will be made an issue in the Grand Rapids municipal campaign in the spring.

The five-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. George Batsum of Linden was accidentally smothered.

Frank Gates, a Grand Trunk freight brakeman, had one of his legs so badly crushed at Flint it had to be amputated.

The loss by the fire at the Hanaw road cart factory at Jackson was \$10,000; insurance, \$6,000. The factory will be rebuilt.

The farmers in the vicinity of Munith have formed a telephone company. The line will be run from Munith to Pleasant Lake.

A little son of Mrs. John Fry of Jackson was horribly scalded by falling into a wash tub which was filled with boiling water.

Dr. G. W. Jackson of Dundee purchased the Dundee cannery factory, which was sold at auction a few days ago, for \$1,600.

The Battle Creek Oil Co. has been frozen out by the Standard Oil Co. after a year's existence. The Standard people cut prices.

Thousands of acres of State tax lands are being sold of its timber through the northern counties. Several arrests have been made.

The consensus of opinion among prominent lumbermen is that there are not more than 2,000,000 feet of standing pine left in lower Michigan.

Mrs. Reble, wife of Ingham County's sheriff, was thrown from a carriage at Mason and badly injured, the lower back being crushed.

Joseph Raguet of Palmyra was caught in a large circular buzz saw and the flesh from his left arm stripped off. A gash was also cut in his cheek.

A. E. Brown of Birmingham had a rib broken and was otherwise injured by being caught between saw logs while at work in Erving's saw mill.

Wm. Henderson, who lives north of Bloomingdale, was accidentally hit in the head by an axe in the hands of his 10-year-old boy and may die.

Mitchell Grazil, a farmer living near Grand Haven, was struck by a Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee train at Rosy Mound and probably fatally injured.

Paul V. Finch, a cut rate druggist at Grand Rapids, has filed trust mortgages for amounts aggregating \$20,000. His creditors are scattered all over the country.

When Pinconning was swept by fire on Nov. 2, a number of people were left homeless and penniless. The Board of Supervisors has just remitted their State and county taxes.

The estate of E. A. Landon of Springport is heavily involved, claims to the amount of \$41,000 having already been allowed. Landon owned farms, the acreage of which aggregated 1,600 acres.

James Farley, a logging contractor, and member of the logging firm of Farley & Young of Stumbarough, was killed at his lumber camp near Crystal Falls. A saw log rolled on him, crushing his life out.

Frank A. Potter has recovered a \$4,000 verdict from the D. G. H. & M. Railroad in the Circuit Court at Vonnahme. Potter was injured while braking in 1892 by being struck by a telegraph pole which was too close to the track.

J. G. Maag of Mt. Clemens, father of Ed. Maag, is trying to get signatures to a petition asking for the removal of his son Ed, who got in the way for killing Edmund Orm. Mr. Maag thinks his son struck the fatal blow in self-defense.

Mrs. John Whitty, wife of a farmer near Spring Lake, gave birth to four children. The children weigh five pounds each and are said to be doing well. The mother is also on the road to recovery. Six years ago she gave birth to twins.

Gov. Pingree has appointed the following additional members of the Cuban relief fund: J. S. Watson of Lansing, M. L. Edmonds of Hartford, John Bertsch of Holland, William H. Anderson of Grand Rapids and Hermann Frieseke of Owosso.

Eber B. Ward died in Detroit in 1875, leaving an estate valued at \$5,000,000, but unincumbered to the extent of \$1,250,000. A controversy ensued among the heirs over the settlement of the estate, a decision claiming the heirs had conspired with the executor, Orrin W. Potter of Chicago, and thereby acquired large sums by paying unjust claims and purchasing assets at much less than their face value. The dissatisfied heirs sued Executor Potter and the others for more than \$1,000,000. The Supreme Court has dismissed their bill.

The Supervisor of An Sable township has refused to sign an assessment roll and has gone to Idaho rather than do so. He and all the other township officers are employees of the H. M. Loud & Sons Lumber Company, which pays 90 per cent of the taxes of the township. The remaining officials have refused to have the assessment made and have endorsed the Supervisor's action. The Supreme Court has ordered the township officials to show cause why they should not be compelled to assess and collect the tax.

The Board of State Auditors has accepted the bid of the Robert Smith Printing Company of Lansing for the State printing contract for two years, commencing July 1. The contract for binding was awarded to the Revere Book Binding Co. of Battle Creek. The amount involved in the printing contract aggregates \$100,000, being entirely for labor, the State furnishing all paper. The binding contract amounts to about \$30,000, including all materials used. The advertisers say they will not accept the State bidding without printing.

Wesley Morrison of Montague, formerly a inmate of the Traverse City asylum, imagined that some one was choking him. He whipped out his knife and made a lunge at his enemy, inflicting a wound in his throat which will probably not prove fatal.

Fire broke out in the large general store of R. S. Kers at Riverdale. A furious wind was blowing and before the flames were gotten under control the fire had consumed the entire store and contents and also the livery barn and office of W. D. Strong and blacksmith shop. The loss is about \$8,000.

The Hah clothing store at Caro, owned by Charles Montague, was entered through a back window by burglars, who helped themselves to a good suit of clothes each and some other clothing, and also all the small change in the money drawer.

Six months ago Wm. Hoffman of Kalamazoo cut his wrist by pushing his hand through a pane of glass, the arteries, nerves, muscles and ligaments all being severed, causing complete paralysis of the hand and arm. These were all searched out by surgeons and reunited, special attention being paid to the nerves. It is expected in time that Mr. Hoffman will recover the use of his arm.



WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

An urgent appeal has been made to Congress to pass a bill introduced by Representative Hubbard of Missouri providing the death penalty or imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for a term of not less than ten years for wrecking and robbing or attempting to wreck and rob railway trains. It has been shown that during the last eight years there have been 208 train robberies in the United States, in which seventy-eight persons were killed and sixty-seven injured. In 1890 there were twelve hold-ups, in 1891 sixteen, in 1892 sixteen, in 1893 twenty-three, in 1894 thirty-seven, in 1895 forty-nine, in 1896 thirty-eight, in 1897 thirty. During the last year there was only one hold-up in the republic of Mexico, and that was unsuccessful, which is accounted for by the determined policy of President Diaz, who sent a message to Congress saying that pirates on land should receive the same punishment as pirates at sea, and announcing that he had given instructions to have all train wreckers shot on sight without taking the trouble to bring them into court. That summary action put an end to train robbing in Mexico.

The Department of State has received some gratifying information in regard to the Cuban relief movement. The millers of the Mississippi valley have obtained free transportation by rail to the gulf and by steamer to Havana for the flour which they propose to contribute for the relief of concentrated. Assistant Secretary Day is informed that there is concerted action among the millers from St. Louis to Minneapolis, and that they propose to make large contributions. The movement among the millers has a business as well as a human motive. Under the former reciprocity treaty between this country and Cuba the milling industry of the Mississippi valley enjoyed perhaps more benefits than any other one industry. Now that there is a fair prospect of the resumption of the former favorable relationship the millers feel stimulated to make a good showing for relief.

Gen. Roy Stone, special agent of the Department of Agriculture in charge of the "good roads" movement, says that the amendment proposed by Representative Stone of Pennsylvania to the postal savings bank bill will be the chief topic for discussion at the next meeting of the national league for good roads, and that the League of American Wheelmen also proposes to make an energetic crusade in favor of its adoption. This amendment proposes that the deposits in postal savings banks shall be invested in county bonds issued for meeting the expenses of highway improvements and guaranteed by the Government.

The representatives of the Cuban junta and their sympathizers in Congress will make an effort to have the amendment recognizing the belligerency of Cuba, which the House rejected, added to the diplomatic appropriation bill in the Senate, and their every effort will be made to secure its passage. If such a clause is added in the Senate it would be impossible to prevent a direct vote on the Cuban question in the House, for, under the rules, a single member has a right to demand a roll call upon every item in a conference report.

The patrons of any postoffice may easily be advantageously served by the money order system, and that it will be introduced at any place upon the petition of the citizens. There seems to be an erroneous notion prevailing that the disposition of the postmaster toward the system is considered by the Postoffice Department. This is not the case. A patron of any office who desires the money order system can have it introduced by writing the Postmaster General.

There is a striking contrast between the reception of President Dole by President McKinley and that of the Infanta Eulalia, the last guest of the nation, a few years ago. President Dole is met with the warmest cordiality and will be paid every attention. The Spanish Infanta struck a cold wave when she came in the vicinity of the White House, and the only attention she received was such as could not be avoided.

The consulates are all gone. The only ones left are agencies that pay from \$280 to \$500 and no body can be located to take them except

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1898.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The men who are anxious to drive a Republican administration into a hasty war are the very ones who, in case of hostilities, would turn Copperhead and vote to cut off supplies.

The blustering Democratic papers claim that they forced the administration to act in regard to Cuba. It has been moving all the time by preparing to meet the Spanish threat of war.—Globe-Democrat.

We notice that since President Dole's arrival the opponents of annexation refrain from asking him any questions. He can give the facts, and they prefer their own misrepresentations.

It will be gratifying to Republicans that Governor Pingree has kicked himself out of the Republican party. It is every man's privilege to go where he pleases, and the Republican party is no place for Pingree.—Inter-Ocean.

War without preparation is what some of the noisy Democrats have demanded. The Republicans, who bear the responsibility, have prepared for war and that is the best reason for believing that it will be unnecessary.

The Maryland Republicans elected a Senator without defiling themselves with the Ohio precedent. Senators Wellington and McComas, both Republicans, marks a new era in National politics for a thriving border State. Thrift and Republican ascendancy go hand in hand.

So long as the senatorial advocates of free silver keep up their attitude of defiance, and the friends of honest money and the public credit should show themselves equally resolute and united. They gained a great advantage in the election of 1896. It is within their power to maintain it unimpaired.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The free-silver Omaha World-Herald continues to talk the travesty of no money and hard times. Being Mr. Bryan's personal exponent, it follows his cue on this subject, but it comes with ill grace to talk at this time about no indications of prosperity in the country when the Omaha Exposition is making its principle feature the great present prosperity of the State and the satisfactory condition of its farmers.

Counterfeiting a silver dollar by the use of more silver than the genuine dollar contains is something of a reflection upon the white metal. No attempt has ever been made to manufacture a gold coin by using more than the lawful quantity of material. This may account in some degree for the preponderance of gold bugs in the most enlightened nations of the earth.—Globe-Democrat.

A business man is occasionally deceived by a fraud. But he does not publish a list of all his honest men to get clear of a few dishonest ones. He cuts them off. The pension office with its machinery everywhere can do the same. The men who saved the country deserve better than to be posted as disreputable scoundrels at the bidding of a few yellow journalists, who have been born into the world, and have not a particle of the spirit of the brave men who saved the republic.

The Michigan Club, at Detroit, one of the oldest republican organizations in the West, has this year made a new departure regarding its State membership, making the membership dues (five dollars) including a seat at the annual banquet, which is always held on Washington's birthday. This should increase its membership throughout Michigan largely, as the Banquet and Speeches this year promises to be the best ever given by the Club. Our Country should have a good representation on this occasion.

The free-traders are doubtless preparing to scream exultingly over the Treasury deficiency which will doubtless appear in the January statement. The January earnings will probably be considerably in excess of those of December under the present law, showing a steady increase of its earnings, but owing to the heavy interest payments and other unusual demands upon the treasury, which always occur at the beginning of the year, it is probable that the receipts will be more than balanced by these extra expenses. Nevertheless, free-traders are preparing to make capital out of the situation.

From the Klondike.

By the courtesy of Mrs. A. W. Canfield, we are allowed to copy the following from a letter written by Chas. Powell, a former well known resident of Osego Lake, who is now in Dawson City, on the Klondike. He says: "My advice to people who intend coming here in the spring is to wait until companies get here with plenty of supplies and prices are more reasonable. Just think of paying \$1.50 per pound for an outfit that includes salt, soap, corn meal, flour, bacon tea, etc., all the same price."

The Trading Companies here are short of flour, beans, candles, baking powder, etc., and will not sell a lb. to anyone but miners that have been here a year or more. Hundreds that have come in short of supplies have got to return as soon as the ice is solid enough to travel on.

Fresh meat sells readily at \$1.25 a pound for hind quarters and \$1.00 for forward quarters. Flour \$60.00 to \$100.00 per sack, candles \$1.00 a piece. I saw one man pay \$3.00 for a candle.

The Canadian duties are high. I paid \$1.50 on the boots on my feet. They charge 50 cents a pound on tobacco, 40 cents on flour, 10 cents on teas and 25 per cent of cost on rubber goods etc.

Mr. Powell's description of his trip is full of interest but our space forbids giving it. The above ought to set prospective miners thinking, and not allow them to start without counting the cost.

The coming year promises to be one of the busiest years for the manufacturing industries in the history of the country. An indication of the freight traffic anticipated is shown by a statement of an official of the Pullman Car Company, who says that the company has already more orders on hand than ever before at this time. The Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and branch lines have alone placed an order for 4,000 cars, to be used for freight traffic.

Little and Cope are kept busy as bees in the Photograph gallery. The fact that they are putting out full cabinet pictures for \$1.50 a dozen has called the crowd and the further fact that their work is giving such general satisfaction keeps them busy. They invite everybody to call and see what they are doing.

James J. Donovan, who has been special clerk in the Land Office for the past six months, completed his work and left for his home in Marquette, Tuesday. He has proved himself a pleasant and competent gentleman, and leaves with the best wishes of the Register and Receiver, and our young people regret his going.

We will furnish our subscribers with the AVALANCHE and the WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN, for \$1.50 per year in advance. The WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN is without doubt the best weekly paper published in Chicago. Now is the time to subscribe.

Jurors—Circuit Court.

The following is the list of jurors drawn for the Circuit Court, for the term commencing March 8, 1898. Bail: Jas. Williams, George Hisecock, Joseph Funck, Beaver Creek; Jas. C. Felling, Clarence Manning, August Belmont, Andrew Mortenson, Center Plains; Frank E. Love, James H. Burton, Peter Vallad, Frederic E. H. Dean, Grayling; Peter Buck, Wm. Fairbrotham, John Everett, A. J. Love, Grove; Henry Stephan, Hugo Schriber, George L. Stephan, Maple Forest; Edgar Wilkinson, Jno. House, Hot S. Buck, South Branch; J. H. Richardson, Hubbard Head, E. P. Richardson.

About 1,000 delegates attended the sessions of the grand lodge of Masons at Grand Rapids last week. Secretary Conover reported 388 lodges in Michigan, with 36,988 members, an increase of 1,020 during a year. About \$1,400 was raised for the Masonic home.

Grand Master Winsor said that Grand River Lodge No. 34, of Grand Rapids, has the largest membership of any lodge in Michigan, and only four in the country exceed it. Michigan stands fifth in membership among the grand lodges in this country.

It is not too early for the AVALANCHE to call the attention of our citizens who desire an honest and economic administration of local government, to the necessity of a careful canvass of the entire field, and the at least mental selection of the men best fitted for the several offices, to be filled at the spring election. Let the capability and integrity of the candidate be the test. The only interest is a local one, and we can all judge, for ourselves of the men, in a small place like this, and the fact that a man is a hustler, politically, should not give him a nomination from any party, for which he is not fitted.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a special encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, held on Saturday evening, Jan. 29th, 1898, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Commander of the Universe, in his unquestioned wisdom, has mustered out of our ranks, Comrade A. J. Rose, a member of this Post, who formerly served in the 126th New York Infantry, and who through his life did worthily honor the cause for which we fought, the memories we cherish, the flag we salute and the Grand Army to which we belong. Therefore be it

Resolved—That while we bow in submission to His will, and mourn the departure of our comrade, we are pleased to feel and know that his earthly trials and tribulations are ended, and that he has gone to that country where the anger of cannon no longer burdens the air; where the gleam of sabre and bayonet no longer blinds the eyes, and where the passions of war is forever stilled; yet our heartfelt sympathy is given to the widow and children whose rights it is to mourn.

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased comrade; that a copy be spread upon the records of the Post, and that they be published in the County papers, as a mark of our fraternal regard.

O. PALMER, } Com.
R. P. FORBES, }
H. TRUMLEY, }

The record of business of the Great Camp, Knights of the Maccabees for Michigan, for the past year has just been made up, and the results should be, and no doubt are, satisfactory to every member of the order in the state. The homes of 374 deceased members have been brightened by the payment of from one to two thousand dollars to each, amounting in all to \$528,211.50. The amount paid during the year to totally and permanently disabled members, and to old age members was \$36,537.66. The total membership of the order in the state on December 31st, 1897, was 70,779, of which 1378 were social members—a net gain of 5,175 during the year. The number of life benefit certificates written during the year was 9,448, representing \$11,454,000, and the total amount of certificates in force December 31st, 1897, was \$92,569,099. The death rate was 5.86 per 1,000 members, as against 5.93 in 1896. The management expenses per capita for the year were 66 cents, as against 74 cents per capita during 1896—a reduction of 8 cents per capita. Since the Great Camp was organized, some sixteen years ago, it has paid a total of \$3,144,338.58 in death claims, and \$151,665.66 in disability claims, making a grand total in death and disability claims of \$3,296,004.24.

Topics of the Day.

Every mother in the land and every wide-awake mind in the educational world will read with interest a most comprehensive treatment of the very important question of "Physical Training in our Public Schools," in the February number of DEMOCRAT'S MAGAZINE. "The Flour-de-Lie" is a very practical article, which tells the home-gardner all about the different varieties of this very popular flower, as well as how to cultivate it in the simplest fashion and to the best advantage in the different parts of the United States. The establishing in New York of a branch of Prof. Lion's Paris incubator hospital has awakened the interest of scientific and medical men throughout the country. A full description of this remarkable invention is one of the leading features. Out of the abundance of good fiction lovers of simple-told tales of rural life will delight in Mary E. Mitchell's story of a New England poor house. Besides the fashion review, which gives the very latest word from Paris, and pictures of the newest midwinter styles, the February Democrat's has in our Girls' Department an authoritative article on "Etiquette and good Form in the Use of Calling Cards," and the Home Art Department makes clear the pathway of the bachelor girl, who is in search of artistic ideas for furnishing her favorite nook, whether in a country attic or city flat.

The American Protective Tariff League has just issued another and very complete edition of our Tariff Laws. This volume of 144 pages, gives the official text of the Dingley Tariff; complete comparison of the Dingley and Wilson laws; and index to all articles covered by the new Tariff. The book will be of great value for reference and for answering all questions regarding the Tariff question. It will be sent to any address for twenty-five cents. Ask for document No. 27, and address The American Protective Tariff League, 135 West 23rd Street, New York.

Great Inventory Sale.

Before taking stock we offer the following reductions in our entire line:

Dry Goods.	Clothing.
36 in. unbleached cotton, former price 6 and 6c, 40c	Men's Clay Worsted Suits, \$ 5.68 (worth \$10.00.)
Very heavy Cotton, for. price 8 to 10c, 90c	Men's Black Cheviot Suits, 4.25 (worth \$9.00.)
Heavy bleached Cotton, regular price 8c, for 40c	Men's Corduroy Pants, sold everywhere for \$2.00, 1.20
Best Bleached Cotton, 60c	Men's plaid all wool Pants, former price \$1.50, .98c
White Outing Flannel, worth 5c, only 34c	Men's fine \$2.50 Pants, very heavy, reduced to 1.49
36 in. Percales, worth 12 1/2c, 40c	Men's Camel hair Shirts and Drawers, per suit, 90c
Best Indigo Blue Prints, 34c	Better quality camel hair suits 1.23
Best Light Prints made, 50c	Boys' Knee Pants, apw. from 15c
Plaid Dress Goods, yard wide, worth 12 1/2c, 50c	Boys all wool Knee Pts. Suits 87c
Apron Gingham, reduced from 5c to 3c	Men's Overalls, 35c
Apron Gingham, reduced from 8c to 5c	Shoes! Shoes!
Dress Gingham, per yard, 3 to 8c	Ladies' oil grain Shoes, former price \$1.50, for 85c
Heavy Bed Ticking, per yard, 50c	Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes, 90c, and 1.25, they all go for 79c
Heavy Quilts, full size, (sold everywhere for 70c) 48c	Ladies' Shoes, former price \$1.75, only 1.15
Best Quilt made, only 75c	Ladies' \$4.00 and \$3.00 Shoes, also reduced in price.
Gray or white Blankets, pair, 43c	Children's \$1.25 and \$1.50 oil grained shoes reduced to 85c
Ladies' Outing Flannel Wrappers, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50, 98c	Men's Fine Dress Shoes, Cong. or lace, former price \$1.75, 1.15
Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods.	Men's Fine Dress Shoes, former price \$2.00, only 1.29
Children's all wool Hose, 30c	Men's Fine Calf Shoes, former price \$3.00, for 2.00
Ladies' " " " 12 1/2c	Men's Fine Kangaroo Shoes, former price \$4.00, 2.90
Ladies' best Cashmere Hose, 20c, two pair for 35c	Window Shades, 8c
Ladies' Corsets, upw. from 23c	Ladies' Lace Edge Hdk's. 5c
Ladies' Ribbed Vests and Drawers, per piece, 21c	Boys Mitts 10c
Ladies' all wool Vests and Pants, per suit 75c	Mufflers 25c
Child's fleece lined combination suits, 50c	

A special invitation is extended to all to call and examine our 5 and 10 counters and Tinware. It will save you \$ \$.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SALE.

R. JOSEPH, Grayling, Mich.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WEST

It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party for fair and honest reports of all political movements.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE

It is Morally Clean and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents.

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

\$1.00—PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR—\$1.00

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST OF THEIR KIND

Price of Daily by mail \$4.00 per year
Price of Sunday by mail \$2.00 per year
Daily and Sunday by mail \$6.00 per year

All new Subscribers to the AVALANCHE, and those who have paid up, can have it and the Weekly Inter-Ocean for \$1.50.

The ordering of the war-ship Maine to Havana, may not mean war, but it is an evidence that the United States is going to defend its interests in Cuban waters, and to be prepared for all possible emergencies. The stock market begins to feel the effects of the Cuban strain at last, for yesterday there was a decline in many shares and in government bonds. This happens to every big country when there is a possibility of war between that country and any other nation, no matter how insignificant and feeble the latter may be. Everybody, even in Spain, knows that in a conflict with the United States, Spain would be quickly and badly beaten. Nevertheless, a war would send stocks down and disturb business. This, however would soon end, and general trade would improve. Nobody in the United States wants to see war, and it will not come unless Spain is the aggressor.—Globe-Democrat.

Dana's

SARSAPARILLA

"The Kind that Cures."

is GUARANTEED to clear your blood of all impurities; make your stomach, liver, and kidneys right, and your nerves strong. Then you are well. Buy a bottle of DANA'S from your dealer, and this guarantee goes with every bottle.—YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU RECEIVE NO BENEFIT. Isn't that a fair offer?

All Druggists Keep It.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
County of Crawford, ss.
ERNEST N. SALLING, Receiver in Chancery,
vs.
GEORGE L. ALEXANDER and
MARY L. MCKINNEY, Complainants,
vs.
JOHN STALEY and
CHAS. J. TRENCH, Defendants.
8th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN CHANCERY.
Said pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at Grayling, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1898.
In this cause it appearing that Chancery C. Trench, of said county, is a resident of said state, and that the residence of John Staley, the defendant, is unknown, and that he is absent from or concealed within said state.
On motion of complainants solicitors it is ordered that the appearance of the said John Staley and Chancery C. Trench be entered here within five months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof served on the complainants solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said defendants, and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainants cause a notice of this order to be published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that they cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants, at least twenty days before the time hereinafter described for their appearance.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on March 18th, 1898, viz: Carl Paetzko, Homestead Application No. 9567, for the S.E. 1/4, Section 28, T. 33 N. R. 4 W. He names the following witnesses to prove said land, viz: Peter Aebli, Fred F. Hout, Henry Feldhauser, Hugo Schriber, all of Grayling, Mich.
OSCAR PALMER, REGISTER.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH.
January 28th, 1898.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on March 18th, 1898, viz: Carl Paetzko, Homestead Application No. 9567, for the S.E. 1/4, Section 28, T. 33 N. R. 4 W. He names the following witnesses to prove said land, viz: Peter Aebli, Fred F. Hout, Henry Feldhauser, Hugo Schriber, all of Grayling, Mich.
OSCAR PALMER, REGISTER.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

Do You Want Satisfaction?

THE DETROIT JOURNAL

SEMI-WEEKLY.

is the most satisfactory and popular twice-a-week newspaper published in Michigan.

The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, is distinctively a Michigan newspaper devoted to the state in all its various interests and is the best, cheapest, and largest newspaper published in Michigan.

MORE PEOPLE READ The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, in Michigan, than any similar newspaper published. Here are a few reasons:

The Market Reports are the very best.

The Latest News is in every issue.

The Editorials acknowledged the choicest.

The Journal Cartoons have a national reputation.

The Journal's Stories are a pleasure to young and old.

There are Carefully Edited Departments for all kinds of Readers.

The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly,

8 PAGES, 64 COLUMNS, 104 EDITIONS.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

The BEST and CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER published for the money.

IF NOT A READER SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

(Write your name and address on a postal card, address to J. C. Scott, Mgr. Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, for free sample copy.)

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

The Semi-Weekly Journal and Crawford County Avalanche, only \$1.55 per year, in advance.

BUY

YOUR

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

AND

HAY,

OATS

& FEED,

AT

OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, Michigan.

LATE MAGAZINES.

Our NEW BOOKS, MAGAZINES and STORY PAPERS, for February, are now here. Call and see them.

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

Great Inventory Sale!

Every article greatly reduced during this month. Don't miss it! There is Dollars in your Pocket by buying of us.

R. MEYERS,

The Corner Store.

GRAYLING, MICH

Do You Want Satisfaction?

THE DETROIT JOURNAL

SEMI-WEEKLY.

is the most satisfactory and popular twice-a-week newspaper published in Michigan.

The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, is distinctively a Michigan newspaper devoted to the state in all its various interests and is the best, cheapest, and largest newspaper published in Michigan.

MORE PEOPLE READ The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, in Michigan, than any similar newspaper published. Here are a few reasons:

The Market Reports are the very best.

The Latest News is in every issue.

The Editorials acknowledged the choicest.

The Journal Cartoons have a national reputation.

The Journal's Stories are a pleasure to young and old.

There are Carefully Edited Departments for all kinds of Readers.

The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly,

8 PAGES, 64 COLUMNS, 104 EDITIONS.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

The BEST and CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER published for the money.

IF NOT A READER SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

(Write your name and address on a postal card, address to J. C. Scott, Mgr. Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, for free sample copy.)

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

The Semi-Weekly Journal and Crawford County Avalanche, only \$1.55 per year, in advance.

BIG CANAL PROJECT.

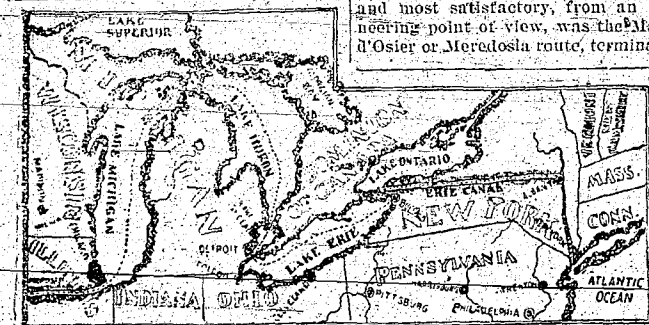
WATERWAY FROM THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE ATLANTIC.

Senator Thurston Proposes to Invest Postal Savings Bank Funds in Interest Bearing Canal Bonds. The Canal Should Accommodate Large Ships.

Would Cheapen Transportation. Senator John M. Thurston says he has a proposition to make for the disposal of postal savings funds. Mr. Thurston wants the money put into a great system of internal improvements, which will give the commerce of the West a waterway from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Thurston would revive the Hennepin Canal project. But he would go farther than the advocates of that canal. They wanted the government to appropriate \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 for a canal from Hennepin, on the Illinois River, to some point west or northwest of it on the Mississippi; for the widening of the Illinois River and for the enlarging of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which was constructed by the State of Illinois in the first half of the century. Mr. Thurston wants a canal from the Mississippi River deep enough and wide enough to accommodate a ship of war. He wants the river and canal channels east of Hennepin made equally wide and deep, and he wants a ship canal opened from Lake Erie to the Atlantic, either by the widening of the Erie Canal or by the opening of a canal to cross Lake Champlain on the line surveyed a year ago by a government commission.

The use of this canal would be the cheapening of transportation rates on the farm and range products of the



THE CANAL FROM LAKE MICHIGAN TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

West to points of consumption and export in the East and on the manufacture and imports of the East to the Western States.

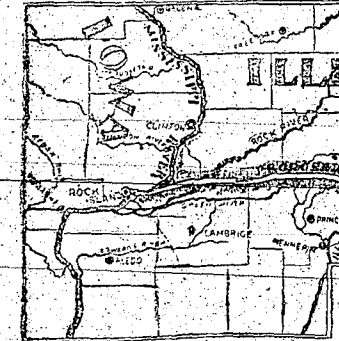
There is no doubt in my mind," said the Senator, "that the government has got to undertake some day a scheme of internal improvements which will give work to the unemployed. There is no considerable number of men out of work now—that is, of those who want employment—but during the three years of depression I have no doubt



SENATOR THURSTON.

there was an average of a million men out of employment. Labor leaders at times estimated the number at 2,000,000 and at 2,000,000. I believe it would have been better for the great mass of the people if the government had found employment for these men. The community had to support them in some way. Every idle man is a tax on the man who is working. And lack of work creates discontent, which stirs up a revolutionary feeling.

"The scheme of improvements, I think, will take the form of a system of



ROUTE OF THE CANAL FROM THE MISSISSIPPI TO LAKE MICHIGAN.

waterways which will cheapen transportation and keep the rates of the railroads down to a reasonable figure. The canals of New York have done a wonderful work in the regulation of transportation rates in that State. When the Hennepin Canal project was last discussed it was shown that on roads running east from Chicago in competition with the water routes the freight rates were only one-half the rates on roads running northwest which had no water competition. Of course, the enormous traffic of the east-bound roads accounted for this in part, but the lakes and canals were responsible for much of it.

"The experience of the lake carriers has shown that water rates can be cheapened greatly by using the largest carriers. Therefore I say that if the government undertakes the construction of a canal between the Mississippi and the great lakes, it ought to make a complete job of it by affording a channel which will accommodate the largest ships."

Mr. Thurston has eminent authority for his advocacy of the canal system. John C. Calhoun, in 1845, presided over a waterways convention which declared that "the project of connecting

the Mississippi with the lakes of the North by a canal, and this with the Atlantic Ocean, is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress." Grant approved the canal project. So did Arthur. President Monroe, in one of his messages to Congress, said of the general scheme of waterways: "When we consider the vast extent of territory in the United States, the great amount and value of its productions, the connection of its ports and other circumstances on which their prosperity and happiness depend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense of the advantage to be derived from the facility which may be afforded in the intercourse between them by means of good roads and canals. Never did a country of such vast extent offer equal inducements to improvement of this kind nor ever were consequences of such magnitude involved in them."

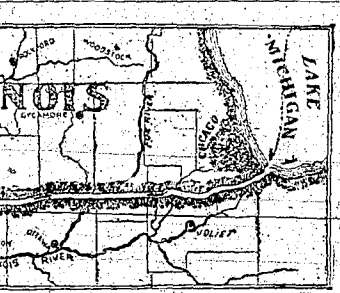
"The consequences," at the present time, Mr. Thurston estimates at \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year—that is, possibly two-fifths of the present cost of running the whole government.

The Hennepin Canal project received serious consideration several times at the hands of Congress. More than ten years ago the State of Illinois offered to the government the \$3,000,000 State canal between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River on condition that it should be widened and connected by way of the Illinois River with the Mississippi. The distance from Hennepin to the Mississippi by the proposed canal was sixty-four miles, while by way of the mouth of the Illinois the same point on the Mississippi was 408 miles away. But Congress, after having elaborate surveys and estimates made, let the project go by default. One point of difference was the choice of a Western terminus for the canal, and that difference would arise again. Three routes were proposed. The cheapest and most satisfactory, from an engineering point of view, was the Marais d'Osier or Mercedosa route, terminating

at Albany, seven miles above Rock Island. Another route terminated at Watertown, twenty-one miles above Albany, and the third at Rock Island. Gen. Newton and Secretary Endicott favored the Rock Island route, largely on account of the arsenal there and the consequent importance of the canal in time of war. The local interests represented by the three termini supplicated Congress for years, and their failure to agree, no doubt, had much to do with the defeat of the canal bill.

Sir John Macdonald's Advice. Sir John Macdonald was the guest of honor at a banquet in Montreal one evening and was expected to make a speech of much political moment. The Star sent a shorthand man with instructions to take down Sir John's words exactly as they were uttered. It was a great banquet and wine flowed freely. After the speech the reporter hastened to the office to transcribe his notes. For the life of him he could not make out what Sir John had been talking about. He hurried off to the premier and went over the speech carefully with him and straightened it out. Thinking Sir John must gratefully be about to rush back, when the statesman, taking him by the hand, said: "My dear friend, you are young. The world is before you. I am old and have seen much of life, its trials and temptations. Let me venture, as one full of experience to offer you a few words of advice." It was the proudest moment of the reporter's life. He was all expectation. "Be sure, always be sure, my young friend, that when you try to report a speech you are quite sober."—New York Press.

Connecticut Oaks. About oak trees an important chapter in Connecticut history might be written. The famous Charter Oak tree in Hartford was an old tree when the colonists first came into these parts, and the Glendonbury oaks, of about the same age, are now held to be over



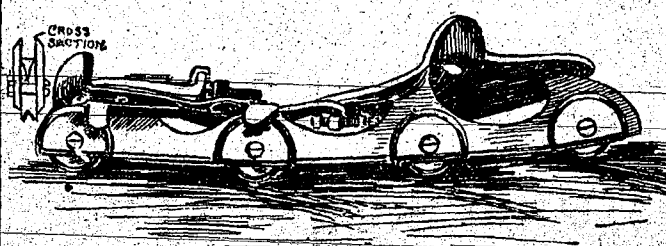
ROUTE OF THE CANAL FROM THE MISSISSIPPI TO LAKE MICHIGAN.

three hundred years old. The Poetry Oak of Pachaug stands in front of Pachaug meeting-house. The tree was alluded to in the agricultural papers of the country half a century ago because of its enormous size. C. Edwards Lester, author of the "Glory and Shame of England," mused under its shade; George D. Prentice wrote his first poems beneath its shadows, and Galusha Groves passed many of the study hours of his youth under it. Mr. Reade says of this oak: "It has heard fifty-two sermons a year for 177 years, and political speeches from the settlement of this country down to the present day. One foot from the ground its trunk is 19 feet and 10 inches in circumference and its longest limbs extend each way 119 feet." On the farm of James B. Palmer, of Lisbon, is an immense black oak that measures around the trunk one foot from the ground 22 1/3 feet. This, Mr. Reade calculates, must be at least 500 years old. —New York Sun.

Mr. Hardage Hugs a Job. Some of the consular offices of the United States have been held by the same man for twenty years, and Mr. Hardage has been consul in Syria for twenty-six years.

There is an independent fortune awaiting the inventor of a typewriting machine that will sell correctly. We wish someone had a bone to pick with us that had meant on it.

A SKATE THAT PROMISES GREAT SPEED.



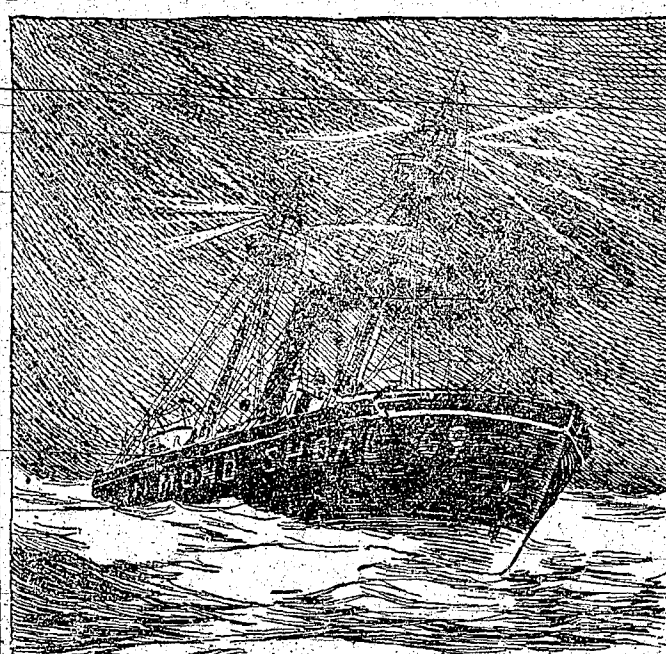
A novelty in skates, said by experts to promise an improvement in the healthful winter exercise corresponding to the improvement made by the pneumatic tire in bicycling, has been invented by a Brooklyn man. The new skate is an affair on rollers attached to a metal strip shaped much like the runner or blade of the old ice cradle skate. The rollers—three in number—are in line and revolve each on its own axle, reducing friction to the minimum. They are of steel, gutted, and set as runners and wheels together, the edges taking hold of the ice in striking out with a grip much firmer than the old-style runners are capable of, no matter how sharp they may be, and sliding over the ice when the wearer is in motion with vastly less loss of power than the steel blades that have been so long in vogue. The wheels or rollers are adjustable, and each pair of skates is to be provided with two sets. One set is to be of thin steel, for the use of hockey players and fancy skaters; the other set will be thicker and less gutted, for ordinary use. —New York World.

FOR DUTY OFF CAPE HATTERAS.

Lightship No. 69 to Constantly Patrol the Dangerous Diamond Shoals.

From the day that the pioneers from old England settled Jamestown to the present time Hatteras Inlet and Cape Hatteras have been looked upon with superstitious horror by seamen. No point on the Atlantic seaboard is or ever has been as fatal to shipping as the lives of the men who go to sea in ships. The natural dangers arising from sunken reefs and treacherous sands have been augmented by the frequency of fierce storms along that portion of the coast. It has been so customary for vessels to strike heavy weather and heavier seas while passing Hatteras that every shipmaster who must sail by it always prepares for a bad time of it. The authorities have striven for many years to provide some means by which the casualties might be reduced. It looks as if they had finally succeeded. It is the steam lightship, known as No. 69, which will go into commission off Diamond shoal.

Diamond shoal is the graveyard of the seas of the Western continent. More hapless vessels have foundered and been pounded to bits on its reefs than on any other reef in the Atlantic, on the western side. It projects out from Cape Hatteras seven miles into the ocean. Efforts to build stationary lights there have failed. Seventy-five thousand dollars was dropped into the ocean in the effort to sink a calson there which would withstand the force of the seas. The money is there, but the calson would not stay sunk. The attempts to build a skeleton house for this dangerous reef have never been deemed practical, and the necessity of putting in a lightship was enforced by



THE NEW LIGHTSHIP.

the floating off of the calson. Hence No. 69 will be on constant duty at Diamond shoal. She will anchor in still weather and rely on her powerful screw to maintain her position during the gales which sweep her station. She is equipped with exceptionally powerful engines and screw, set up for this express purpose. She is a sister to lightship No. 68, now on duty at Fire Island, in New York harbor. No. 69 will show disappearing lights of 600-candle power from her two stout masts. A fourteen-inch chime whistle will sound in foggy weather, and she will also be provided with a large bell.

STEPHEN HORSEY. Who Was Once a Figure in the Great Trial of the War Period.

In the porch of the Martin County, Indiana, is an old man who once was one of the most notorious figures of an agitated time. He is Stephen Horsey. Horsey, together with Col. Lamb, Milligan, Horage Heffron, Col. Bowles and a number of other Indi-



STEPHEN HORSEY.

anians, was arrested in 1861 on a charge of high treason, the arrests creating the greatest sensation, and being the outcome of the discovery of a secret society called the Knights of the Golden Circle, which was alleged to have unreasonable purposes. The men arrested were taken to Indianapolis

and cast into prison and treated with great cruelty and rigor.

Their trials were held before a military commission or court-martial. Horsey, Heffron, a prominent attorney of Salem, broke down under the strain and made a confession. The other men were condemned to death by hanging, but at this point Gov. Morton interfered, and though he at first insisted on conviction, was now anxious for a modification of the sentence. Pardons were offered the men if they would apply, but Milligan utterly refused to do this and the case was taken to the United States Court on a writ of habeas corpus. Gov. Horsey declared that he would disregard the writ were it issued. The court could not agree and the case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which declared the entire proceeding unconstitutional and in violation of all law. The attorneys for the accused men were J. D. McDonald, J. S. Black, James A. Garfield and David Dudley Field, the greatest array of learned, loyal and able men that ever pleaded together in one case before one court. Horsey retired gladly from his involuntary notoriety, but since that memorable trial and acquittal no history of the war time has been complete without mention of his name.

The Knights of the Golden Circle, or Sons of Liberty, as the organization was sometimes called, was organized in Orange County, Indiana, probably at French Lick, where Col. Bowles resided. Milligan and Horsey organized the Martin County branch, and were still active in the work of installing lodges. Horsey was a picturesque character, and his nature partook of much of the ruggedness that made his Martin Coun-

FUNNY FINISH TO A FEUD.

Ormondes and Desmonds Had Quarrel for Six Centuries.

It is seldom in this workaday age that one encounters a genuine family feud inherited from sire to son through no less than six centuries. Such a feud actually existed in the dominions of Queen Victoria until a short time ago, and its final settlement was brought about by the ingenuity of a boy of 9.

The two feuding Anglo-Irish families in Ireland had long been the FitzGeralds and the Butlers. From being comrades-in-arms of the invading Strong-bow they became by degrees rival bays and fierce contestants for the vice sovereignty of their adopted country. In the wars of the roses the Butlers sided with the white rose of Lancaster; the FitzGeralds, gathered around the York. Paotions gathered around the two great houses and the bitter feud brought forth death and destruction from as early as 1250 down to the Williamite wars. The Butlers, whose chief had obtained the dignity of Earl of Ormonde, succeeded in crushing the power of the elder branch of the FitzGeralds, Earls of Desmond. It is told of a warlike Desmond that while being borne prisoner on the locked shields of his feudal foe's clansmen the Butlers taunted him with the bitter words:

"Where is now the proud FitzGerald?"

To which the indomitable earl answered:

"FitzGerald is where he ought to be on the necks of the Butlers."

This proud reply will give an idea of the intensity of the strife. Now, it happened that her majesty's Irish viceroy gave a garden party in the viceregal lodge at Dublin, and thither were bidden by accident the Marquis of Ormonde, head of the Butler family (familiar to the Americans through his yachting interests), and the little Duke of Leinster, boyish chieftain of the house of FitzGerald. With the duke, who was not quite 9 years of age, came his widowed mother, one of the beautiful Duncombe sisters.

The Duchess of Leinster lost sight of her son for a space, and in going to look for the lad found him engaged in earnest conversation with a tall, elderly gentleman, in whom she was surprised to recognize the Marquis of Ormonde. What was her horror when, on approaching nearer, she distinctly heard the youthful Geraldine remark in somewhat slangy phrase:

"Well, I suppose I ought to punch your head on account of the feud; but I say, you know, you're too jelly to draw a chap for that. Can't we shake hands and call it square?"

With the utmost gravity Lord Ormonde grasped the small hand of his hereditary foe, and when the amused mother came to congratulate them on the happy settlement of 600 years of bitterness she found young hopeful perched, like his famous ancestor, on the neck of the Butler.

Thus ended a feud, undoubtedly one of the oldest and possibly the bloodiest in the world.

WIFE OF TAMMANY'S CHIEF.

Mrs. Richard Croker a Good Mother and a Devout Church Woman.

Wherever American newspapers are read, Richard Croker's name is known in connection with Greater New York's first municipal campaign, but the Tammany leader in the role of husband and father and head of a household is a character quite unfamiliar to the public. In these roles he is described as "delightfully old-fashioned."

It was twenty-four years ago that Richard Croker and Miss Elizabeth Fraser were married. She was 19 years old and a beauty. He was 28 and was always referred to as a "promising young man." It was a love match, the surest foundation for a happy home. They commenced life on a humble scale. Mrs. Croker was a favorite in the neighborhood. She has not lost a whit of her early charm of manner.

She went to early mass then and she does so still. Her hand soothed many a fevered brow in those days. She is still charitable still keenly sympathetic. She is still a handsome woman. She is tall and well proportioned. Her features are delicate and regular. Her eyes are dark, with finely arched brows. Her hair is black. Her cheeks have the hue of health.

Early in September, when the political campaign was opened, Mr. Croker left the home on 74th street and took up his residence at a hotel. This move



MRS. RICHARD CROKER.

by the chief of Tammany is a mark of consideration toward his family and servants. Mrs. Croker is an indulgent wife and housekeeper. "Mrs. Croker doesn't know the name of the County Clerk nor Sheriff and I am glad of it," her famous husband has been heard to say, and the mere mention of women in politics brings a frown to his brow.

Echoes.

In a cave in the Pantheon, at Rome, the guide, by striking the flap of his coat, makes a noise equal to a twelve-pound cannon's report. The singularity is noticed, in a lesser degree, in the Mammoth cave in Kentucky. In the cave of Snellin, near Viborg, in Finland, a cat or dog thrown in will make a screaming echo, lasting some minutes. Flinck's cave, on the Isle of Staffa, has also an abnormally developed echo.

A good word might be said in favor of congress garters, but shoes with tongues should be able to speak for themselves.

You can't put enough clothes on a worthless man to disguise him.

WISCONSIN'S YOUNG JURIST.

Judge John E. Pannier, of Chippewa Falls, but 23 Years Old.

The youngest judge in Wisconsin, and probably the youngest in the country, is John E. Pannier, elected County Judge at Chippewa Falls, Wis., last spring. He is 23 years old and succeeded Judge Belden, of Racine, who ten years ago, at the time of his election, was the youngest judge on the bench.

Judge Pannier was born in Chippewa Falls and is a product of the public schools, which he attended until he was graduated from the high school in 1892.



JOHN E. PANNIER.

He then spent a year or more making the best of his time and opportunities in studying in the law office of Colonel L. J. Rusk, after which he went to Madison, where he entered the law course and was graduated with honors in 1895. Shortly after he began the practice of his profession. At the time of the spring election he secured the nomination and was elected to the office of County Judge.

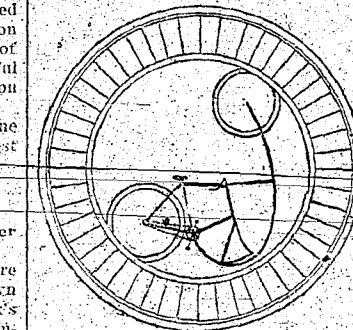
NEW UNICYCLE.

A Contrivance Which, It Is Promised, Will Eclipse All Bicycle Records.

The latest novelty in wheels is a unicycle, which it is promised will eclipse all records of the bicycle.

The contrivance is the invention of Emory B. Sowers, of Westville, Ohio, who has succeeded in making surprisingly fast time on it. The motive power of this invention is obtained by the use of a safety, which can be fitted to and be taken from the large wheel without much loss of time. It is claimed the new machine will make it possible to develop a much higher rate of speed than the ordinary form with the same expenditure of energy.

The unicycle is guided by the handlebars the same as an ordinary. The rider's weight may be thrown or shifted by turning these, which, in turn, guide the larger wheel in the same direction.



LATEST CYCLING NOVELTY.

recreation. The new unicycle may be changed to a safety by jacking off the front wheel and putting a wheel in the front forks as in the ordinary cycles.

Vessels with Names Ending in "A."

Marine insurance underwriters always fight shy of vessels whose names end in "A." This has become especially true since the total loss, with all on board, of the steamer City of Philadelphia, about a year ago. The City of Philadelphia left New York for San Francisco, and went down, with all hands, off the Falkland Islands. A ship with the final "a" is looked upon pretty generally as a hoodoo. The most serious wrecks of last year have been vessels carrying the hoodoo letter. One day the telegraph announced that the British ship Androsa, from San Francisco to Liverpool, was lost with a very valuable cargo. The next day word was received that the Androsa, bound from Victoria for Liverpool, had been swept by heavy seas and badly damaged. Her mate and one sailor were drowned. The wires told on the same day of the total loss of the British ship Villante and the drowning of her master, near Freemantle, and a few days later the papers gave the news of the loss of the steamer Wallapa and of the beaching of the Dora. During the last two or three years the most serious wrecks on the coast were of vessels whose names ended with the hoodoo letter. Besides the wreck of the City of Philadelphia, the wreck of the Columbia was the most horrible of all. Then came the loss of the steamer Columbian, and a few weeks later the passenger steamer Chinitla ran ashore and narrowly escaped destruction. —Philadelphia Record.

Paper Bags for Bread. A novel improvement has been made by one of the most prominent bakers of Berlin, which is the natural consequence of the increasing tendency to employ hygienic methods in every trade dealing with food and food supplies.

While rolls have long been delivered in paper bags to customers, it has always been the rule to handle loaves with the fingers, each loaf going through a number of hands before delivered at the consumer's door, there to be received by the bare, often not too clean, fingers of the servant. The recent improvement, which has been covered by patents, consists of using paper bags the exact shape of the various sizes of bread turned out by a baker. These bags are open at both ends, and being slightly longer than the loaf, the ends are turned together with a twist as the loaf is shoved from the oven straight into the bag. This cover will protect the bread from any pollution after it leaves the oven, as the loaf is kept in the bag not only while being handled in the bakery and by the delivery man, but while the loaf is being used, being cut at one end as the loaf gets shorter. The new system has found a very quick spread, and the best bakeries, which at once introduced the new improvement, gained by its adoption.

Candy is becoming like champagne; you pay for the name.



He "I hate to be squeezed in a crowded theater like this, don't you?" She—"Yes; there are too many people around."—Life.

Hawkins—"So you sent for a doctor? Does he think you will be out soon?" Robbins—"I imagine so. He said he wished I had sent for him sooner."—Puck.

"There's a burglar in the house!" she gasped. "I have never yet uncovered my head for any man," her husband rejoined, with an affectation of hauteur. —Puck.

"Darling," he cried, and threw himself at her feet. "The naughty damsel shivered, as in apprehension. 'That low Princeton tackle!' she muttered, striving to be calm. —Life.

She (reading)—"Mice are fond of music and will get as close to it as they can." He—"Just cut that out and I'll send it to the girl in the next flat."—Yonkers Statesman.

Recruiting Sergeant—"Do you know anything about the drill?" Recruit—"Av course. Didn't I list let ye Ol' worked in a quarry these twelve year past?"—Philadelphia Record.

Beginning early. Bridegroom—"Where shall we go, dearest? Niagara Falls or Washington?" Bride—"We might go to both places and see which we like best."—Brooklyn Life.

Elsie—"When all the boys slug together it is just charming. But why don't you have soloists in your glee club?" Teacher—"They prefer to divide the responsibility."—Princeton Tiger.

Wickwire—"I like Timmins' stories. He has such a light touch." Simms—"Yes, that's one thing in Timmins' favor; he rarely strikes one for more than two or three dollars."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Mr. Grumpy," said the chronic borrower, "I'm financially embarrassed to-day. Can you help me out?" "Cheerfully." Then Grumpy kicked his caller through two offices and a long hallway. —Detroit Free Press.

Household Diplomacy. "Yes, I always give Dickie a magic lantern every Christmas." "Why do you do that?" "It keeps my husband at home for several nights trying to make it work."—Detroit Free Press.

"I never do anything by halves," remarked the man who was hurrying along the street. "That's all right, mister," replied a scolding Mike, who had just overtaken him; "a quarter or seventy-five cents 'll do."—Washington Star.

Henry—"Did it ever occur to your mind that some of the greatest works of literature have been wrought out in prison?" William—"Yes; why wouldn't it be a good idea to send about two dozen of our rising young authors to jail?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"I had the worst kind of luck in the Klondike," said the returned gold-seeker. "Didn't you find any gold?" asked his friend. "Oh, yes; I found gold. But every time I had three of a kind, I was dead sure to run up against a full house."—Puck.

Tom—"Did you give Miss Gotrox a Christmas present?" Jack—"I tried to. Offered her myself, you know." Tom—"And she refused you?" Jack—"I suppose that's what it amounts to. She said she didn't believe it was right for a girl to accept very costly gifts."—Brooklyn Life.

"Do you know why it is that so many explorers seek the Arctic and so few the Antarctic regions?" "Well, I think I could make a pretty good guess. "Why?" "The Arctic regions are not quite so far away from the headquarters of the managers of the lecture bureaus."—Chicago Post.

Mrs. Hymen—"I am afraid you do not think so much of me, Charles, as you used to. I can remember when you declared I was worth my weight in gold." Mr. Hymen—"That's what I still say, but you must remember that you have lost at least twenty pounds the last year."—Boston Transcript.

"What do you think?" My wife's father told me before we got married that he would give me a handsome present on our wedding day. "And didn't he?" "Well, I waited over a week, and as he didn't mention the subject, I asked him for it and all he said was: 'Ally, didn't I give you my daughter?'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Of course," he said, reflectively, "I am not making any complaint about it. All I desire to say is that I can't understand it." "You can't understand what?" "I inquired his wife. "Why can you put gilded spheres and gaudy baubles all over a Christmas tree six feet high and four thick for seventy-five cents, when it costs at least \$15 to turn a tunnel four inches in diameter?"—Washington Star.

Merchant (presenting itemized statement)—"Look that over, Mr. Literal, and send me a check at your leisure. And, by the way, let me congratulate you on your marriage. I must say that the lady is one of the most charming I have ever my pleasure to meet. I am certain she must make you a most excellent wife." Mr. Literal (examining statement)—"I must confess that she fills the bill."—Boston Courier.

The haughty young type-writer drew herself to her queenly height. "George Vermillion," she said, in icy tones, "no one could mistake your attentions to me. My lawyer says I have a beautiful case. Either I will sue you for breach of promise or else you must give me the legal right to write 'Mrs. George Vermillion' on my calling cards." "Write it!" gasped the unhappy employer; "great Caesar, girl, you can't even spell it!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bank Note Over 80 Years Old.

After over eighty years from its issue a note of Fector's Dover bank, in England, bearing date 1816, has just been presented in Dover for payment. The bank was taken over by the National Provincial some sixty years ago. The note was found in a book, the property of an old lady who died recently in South Wales. It has been secured by the Dover coroner.

When a man's trousers are out at the knees it's sometimes difficult to tell whether it's from praying or shooting craps.

